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JUNE 10, P.M.

THE Poultry and Egg SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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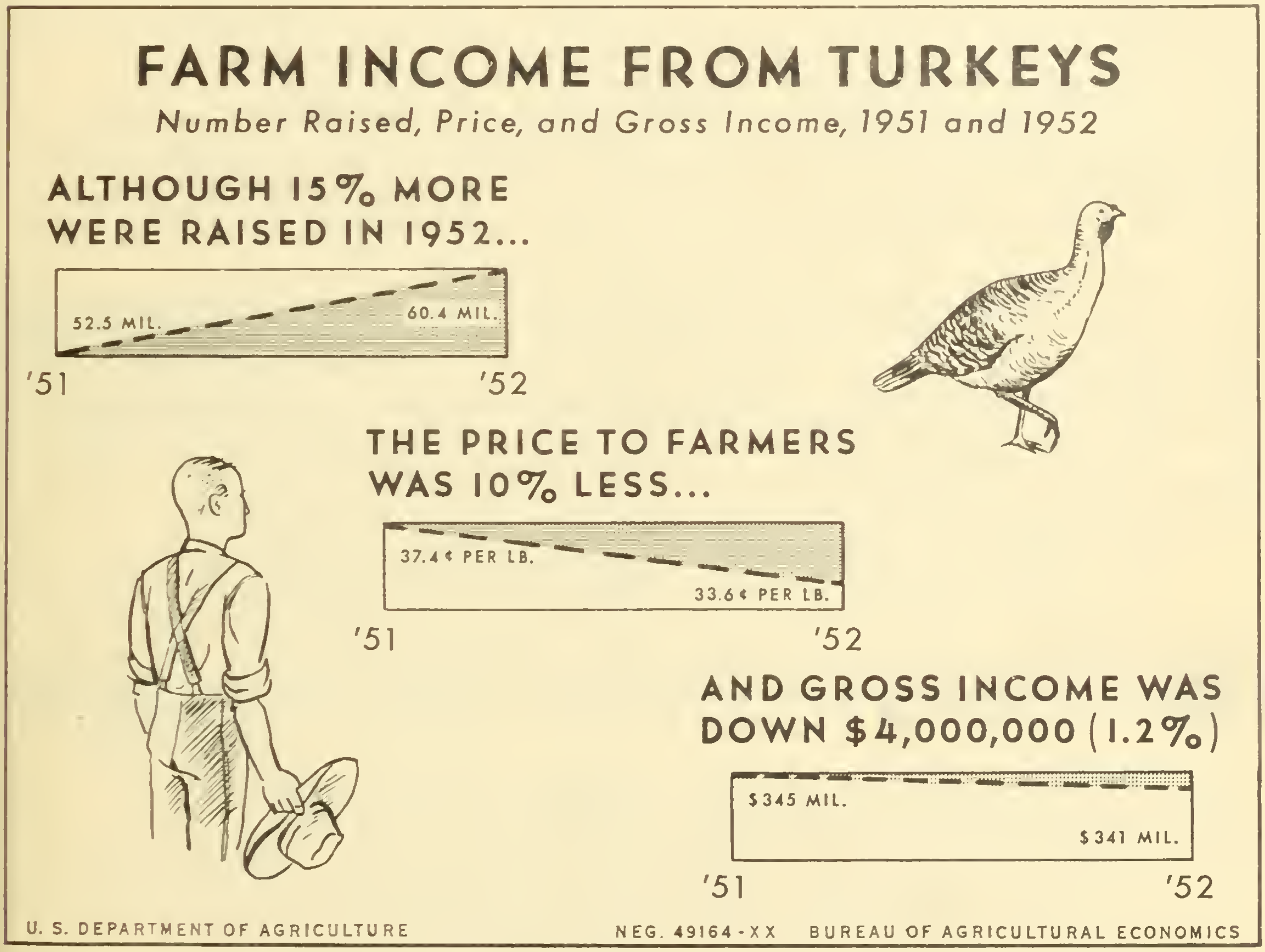


FARM INCOME FROM TURKEYS

Number Raised, Price, and Gross Income, 1951 and 1952

ALTHOUGH 15% MORE WERE RAISED IN 1952...

THE PRICE TO FARMERS WAS 10% LESS...

AND GROSS INCOME WAS DOWN $4,000,000 (1.2%)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 49164-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Farmers produced a record-large turkey crop in 1952. The resulting abundant supply was a factor reducing the 1952 price 10 percent below 1951. As a result of the lower price, farmers' gross income from the larger crop was about 1 percent below that from the preceding smaller crop. Besides receiving lower returns, producers incurred increased production costs on account of the larger quantities of feed and supplies necessary to raise the larger number of birds.

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION AT A GLANCE

Item	Unit	Month or date	Average 1942-51	1952	1953	Month or date	Average 1942-51	1952	1953	Comments on current situation
					EGGS					
Farm production	Mil. doz.	Mar.	525.4	532.2	524.8	Apr.	531.9	512.2	507.8	Declining from season peak
Average number of layers on farms	Millions	Mar.	379.7	360.3	351.1	Apr.	362.1	341.7	336.4	
Monthly egg production per layer	Eggs	Mar.	16.6	17.7	17.9	Apr.	17.7	18.0	18.1	
Apparent civilian per capita disappearance	Eggs	Mar.	36.6	38.9	38.3	Apr.	33.3	36.9	35.4	
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	Mar.	65.7	54.6	61.1	Apr.	77.1	55.0	61.8	Exceeding 1952, but stocks are lower
Dried egg production	Mil. lb.	Mar.	15.4	2.3	2.1	Apr.	16.5	2.3	2.1	
Price received by farmers	Ct.per doz.	Apr.	35.0	35.2	45.5	May	35.5	34.2	45.9	) Continuing favorable to producers
Price received by farmers as a percentage of parity	Percent	Apr.	97	80	110	May	97	78	109	)
Egg-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Apr.	10.7	8.3	11.5	May	10.7	8.1	11.7	)
Stocks:										
Shell	Thous.cases	Apr. 1	1,880	1,596	375	May 1	3,690	2,184	827	) Season peak for frozen may be about the same as 1952, but shell will remain below last year
Frozen	Mil. lb.	Apr. 1	111.8	84.3	65.2	May 1	164.1	111.2	97.3	)
Chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries	Millions	Mar.	261.2	292.5	289	Apr.	312.3	289.8	301.9	The increases to May 1 were evidently for broilers
Young chickens on farms	Millions	Apr. 1	---	217.8	215.2	May 1	---	381.5	379.9	
Farm price of poultry ration	Dol.per cwt	Apr.	3.33	4.24	3.94	May	3.37	4.23	3.92	Declining
					POULTRY					
Price received by farmers for chickens, live										
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	Apr.	30.0	27.1	28.1	May	30.0	25.3	27.2	) Will be influenced by large broiler supplies, seasonally increasing marketings of farm chickens
Farm chickens	Ct. per lb.	Apr.	26.0	24.0	25.1	May	25.7	22.5	25.1	)
All chickens	Ct. per lb.	Apr.	27.8	26.2	27.2	May	27.3	24.4	26.5	)
Price received by farmers for all chickens as a percentage of parity	Percent	Apr.	111	85	89	May	111	75	86	
Price received by farmers for turkeys, live	Ct. per lb.	Apr.	31.8	34.5	33.3	May	30.7	32.0	32.5	
Stocks:										
Poultry, excluding turkeys	Mil. lb.	Apr. 1	111.6	139.5	81.8	May 1	85.8	122.5	67.7	Low
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	Apr. 1	67.3	93.4	92.4	May 1	54.1	72.5	72.8	Since April 1, about the same as a year earlier
Farm chicken-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Apr.	8.0	5.7	6.4	May	7.8	5.3	6.4	
Turkey-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Apr.	9.7	8.1	8.5	May	9.3	7.6	8.3	
Average weekly placement of chicks in 11 broiler areas	Millions	Apr.	---	13.1	14.3	May 1/	---	12.3	14.0	

1/ Average for first three weeks of month.

Note: Data regarding retail prices, formerly published on this page, are not presently available. If they again become available, or if a substitute series is chosen for The Poultry and Egg Situation, the data will again be published on this page.

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 3, 1953

SUMMARY

The spring-time hatching season for laying flock replacement is drawing to a close, with indications that the replacement hatch in May and later will exceed last year. Through April, output of replacement chicks was about the same as a year earlier, despite higher egg prices received by farmers and lower feed costs.

In recent years, increases in the profitability of egg production from one hatching season to another have invariably resulted in increases in the number of chickens raised. An increase also is likely this year but it will be apparent only in the late-season hatch and will be much smaller than would have been expected on the basis of the 24 percent increase over the previous year in the weighted egg-feed price ratio.

With fewer layers on farms, egg production so far this year has been running a little below a year earlier. This summer and fall monthly egg production probably will exceed a year earlier if the trend toward increased rates of lay in those seasons continues. Any increase in chickens raised for flock replacement this year is not likely to affect egg production until the last month or two of 1953, since the expected gain in chickens raised will occur late in the hatching season.

If increases from last summer and fall in rate of lay materialize, the gain in egg production could be almost as large as the decline from 1952 in the supply of eggs held in cold storage. On May 30, stocks of shell eggs in 35 cities were less than 1 million cases, the lowest on record for the date and 1.4 million cases less than a year earlier. Stocks of frozen egg in 35 cities were equivalent to 1.9 million cases, 0.3 million cases less than a year before.

Current marketings of commercial broilers are large, reflecting the near-record chick placements made in specialized broiler areas 2 1/2 months ago. More recent chick placements indicate that supplies of broilers will continue large, at least into early August. By then, sales of broilers from specialized flocks will be competing with seasonally increasing supplies of farm-produced chickens which are a byproduct of egg production and the rearing of replacement layers.

Turkey production in 1953 will be smaller than 1952's record crop of 60 million birds. Reports from hatcheries indicate that for heavy breeds the output will be reduced about as much as the 12 to 15 percent reduction recommended earlier in the season by a Government-sponsored industry conference. For turkeys of the lighter breeds, the cut so far is greater than that reported for turkeys of the large breeds.

This issue of The Poultry and Egg Situation includes a summary of 1952 poultry and egg output, prices and income. In general, 1952 was a much less favorable year for poultrymen than 1951. To date, 1953 is promising, and gross income for the year from eggs and poultry is likely to exceed the 1951 record of 4.0 billion dollars.

This issue also includes a discussion of U. S. foreign trade in eggs and poultry. Commercial exports and imports in peacetime have usually been less than 1 percent of the annual U. S. production of these commodities.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Small Increase Over 1952 Expected in Chickens Raised

Young chickens on farms May 1, 1953, numbered about the same as a year earlier. Although there is likely to be an increase in the number of chickens raised for laying flock replacement before the end of the 1953 hatching season, it will not approach the gain that would normally have been expected from the 24 percent increase to date over a year earlier in the weighted egg-feed price ratio. In view of the favorable price relationships, the small increase this year is unprecedented. In the past, spring-time egg-feed price ratios as favorable as those of this spring had resulted in substantial increases over the year before in the number of chickens raised for laying flock replacement.

On May 1, the number of eggs in incubators was 10 percent above a year earlier, thus indicating a larger hatch than last year for the first 3 weeks of May. May usually is the third largest month of the year for chick hatchings, being exceeded by April and March. The increase in eggs in incubators includes eggs set in broiler areas, where the gain is 25 percent over a year earlier. Thus, the increase to be expected in the output of chicks of egg-laying strains during the first 3 weeks of May is smaller than indicated by changes in the total number of eggs in incubators on the first of the month.

Even if a 10 percent increase in May hatchery output were fully reflected in the number of replacement chicks available, it would increase the total number of chickens raised this spring by a much smaller percentage. In 1951 and 1952, May output of replacement chicks averaged about 20 percent of the season's total. On that basis, a 10 percent gain in May would increase the season's total 2 percent. In 1951 and 1952, the hatchings in June and July together were 9 percent of the season total for laying flock replacement. In view of the prospective late hatch this year there probably will be an increase in the production of replacement chicks in May, June and July, compared with the corresponding monthly output in 1952; but the percentage increases for the respective months will result in a considerably smaller percentage increase for the season as a whole.

Table 1.- Chicks: Production, presumed distribution between broilers and other purposes, and relation to numbers of young chickens on farms and chickens raised, monthly for January through June, 1951 to date

Month	Production of chicks in commercial hatcheries	Reported broiler placements in specialized areas 1/	Presumed total commercial broiler placements 2/	Presumed number of chicks for other (than broiler) purposes 3/		Young chickens on farms, first day of following month		Number of chickens raised for the season
				Total for the month	Cumulative for the year	Number	As a percentage of cumulative number of non-broiler chicks	
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Percent	Million
				1951				
Jan.	96	41	68	28	28			
Feb.	161	44	73	88	116			
Mar.	270	51	85	185	301	201	67	663
Apr.	317	52	87	230	531	406	76	4/(83)
May	271	54	90	181	712	523	73	
June	143	50	83	60	772	508	66	
July	105	48	80	25	797			
7-month total	1,363	340	566	797				
				1952				
Jan.	122	53	88	34	34			
Feb.	190	59	96	92	126			
Mar.	292	61	102	190	316	218	69	617
Apr.	290	53	88	202	518	382	74	4/(89)
May	216	51	85	131	649	485	75	
June	117	49	82	35	684	463	68	
July	85	45	75	10	694			
7-month total	1,312	371	618	694				
				1953				
Jan.	127	54	90	37	37			
Feb.	173	50	83	90	127			
Mar.	289	60	100	189	316	215	68	
Apr.	302	58	97	205	521	380	73	
May								
June								
July								

1/ 1951 and 1952, 11 specialized areas; 1953, 12 areas (including W. Conn. and Maine).

2/ Placements in specialized areas were presumed to be 60 percent of the total broiler placements.

3/ Without allowance for variations in chicks destroyed, in number for non-farm (backyard) rearing, or farm-hatched chicks.

4/ In parentheses; chickens raised as a percentage of presumed number of chicks for laying flock replacement (before allowance for chickens raised for non-farm flocks).

Table 2.- Monthly hatchery production of chicks, and chickens raised for laying flock replacement and for broilers, January 1945 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	August-December		12-month total	Chickens raised on farms		
								Monthly average	Total		For laying flock replacement	For broilers 1/	Total
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1945	55	111	268	340	310	184	106	49	247	1,621	890	366	1,256
1946	49	119	265	344	211	67	34	35	177	1,266	738	293	1,031
1947	59	121	256	305	230	91	48	36	180	1,290	719	310	1,029
1948	52	98	214	286	212	93	56	50	251	1,262	615	371	986
1949	80	140	264	302	258	117	59	57	285	1,505	705	513	1,218
1950	87	142	267	284	215	105	76	72	362	1,538	635	631	1,266
1951	96	161	270	317	271	143	105	84	420	1,783	663	806	1,469
1952	122	190	292	290	216	117	85	85	427	1,739	617	886	1,503
1953	127	173	289	302									

1/ Actually, broilers marketed.

Table 3.- Indicators of the June output of chicks from commercial hatcheries, 1940 to date

Year	Orders booked May 1 for June delivery, percentage of previous year	Eggs in incubators June 1, percentage of previous year	Chicks hatched in June	
			Percentage of previous year	Number
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Millions
1940	83	110	106	79.5
1941	184	183	157	124.7
1942	115	105	97	121.6
1943	255	135	162	197.5
1944	45	51	38	75.0
1945	231	160	245	183.7
1946	37	27	36	66.8
1947	103	165	136	90.7
1948	106	100	102	92.7
1949	154	141	126	116.7
1950	57	75	90	104.7
1951	157	136	136	142.9
1952	94	81	82	116.6
1953	127			

The response of poultrymen to date is more restrained than would have been expected on the basis of egg-feed price relationships. In the past, the numbers of chickens raised have been responsive to the egg-feed price ratios during the months when farmers normally plan for the coming production year. Of course, the existence of favorable relationships at hatching time offered farmers no positive assurance that similar relationships would prevail at marketing time, so such responses were not necessarily well-advised. However, in the past, the responses occurred, and were remarkably consistent.

Farmers reported intentions to reduce by 4 percent the number of chickens to be raised in 1953 compared with the previous year. The intention was expressed in the first few days of February when the egg-feed ratio was already more favorable than a year earlier. But farmers could have felt that egg prices at that time had not yet taken their full seasonal drop, and that lower prices were in prospect. Since February, however, egg prices have been appreciably higher than last year--often 10 cents or more per dozen higher--and the egg-feed price ratio in most of those months has been more than one-third higher than 12 months earlier. These favorable changes from a year earlier have resulted in only a modest change from farmers' February intentions. On the basis of past experience, an increase of 10 percent or more for the season as a whole would have been expected.

No particular reason is clearly apparent to explain why farmers' behavior with respect to laying flock replacement is different this year than it has been in the past. One possible explanation is that it may have been March before farmers became firmly convinced that egg prices would hold at favorable levels. At that time it was too late to increase chick output except for late in the season.

Decline Seen for 1953 Turkey Production

Fewer turkeys will be raised in the United States in 1953 than in 1952. For heavy turkeys, of which there was a surplus in 1952, the reduction is likely to be within the 12-15 percent range recommended by an industry committee which was called to Washington by the Secretary of Agriculture. For light-weight turkeys, the decline to date has been even sharper than that for the heavy breeds.

A special turkey survey, made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, found that to May 1 the output of poults of heavy breeds in 14 important producing States was 16 percent below a year earlier. For poults of light weight breeds, the reduction was 28 percent. The average reduction for all breeds was 19 percent.

The Bureau's regular survey, covering the entire U. S. but not differentiating among breeds, reported that poults hatched from the beginning of the season to May 1 had been 17 percent fewer this year than last.

For the 14 States (which are listed in table 4), the May 1 survey found 11 percent fewer eggs of large turkeys, and 13 percent fewer eggs of small turkeys, under incubation than a year earlier. The average reduction from last year in the number of eggs in incubators May 1 was 11 percent in the 14 States, 7 percent in the U. S.

The turkey eggs in incubators May 1 governed poult output through almost all of May, since the incubation period is 28 days. In recent years, about three-quarters of the poults have been hatched by June 1. Therefore, it seems clear that a reduction in line with the industry conference's recommendation will be achieved. For light-weight turkeys, the likely cut for the year is difficult to estimate so early in the season because their hatchings do not taper off so sharply after June as do those of the large breeds.

The likely change from last year in poult production through late May can be indicated by assuming normal hatchability rates for the eggs in incubators May 1, and adding the resultant prospective poults to the actual hatchings already reported. On this basis, through late May the reduction for heavy breeds in 14 States is 15 percent and for light breeds 25 percent. The average is 17 percent.

Table 4.- Turkey hatchery operations as of May 1, 1953, and projection to late May, 14 selected States 1/ and U. S. 2/

(all data as percentages of corresponding 1952 figures)

State	Poults hatched to May 1, 1953			Eggs in incubators May 1, 1953			Projection of poult output to late May 1953		
	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	Total	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	Total	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Pennsylvania	78	79	78	81	75	90	79	78	79
Ohio	88	140	96	90	84	89	89	117	93
Michigan	83	150	94	90	51	86	86	124	91
Minnesota	81	140	90	88	118	93	83	133	91
Nebraska	86	28	85	95	70	94	89	43	88
Virginia	50	64	60	69	81	75	58	68	64
South Carolina	83	40	70	79	77	78	82	48	72
Washington	91	71	85	108	93	104	97	78	91
Oregon	69	83	70	88	77	88	73	82	74
California	90	39	81	90	82	89	90	44	83
Others 3/	91	79	90	96	98	96	93	84	92
Total 14 States	84	72	81	89	87	89	85	75	83
United States	---	---	83	---	---	93	---	---	---

1/ Based on BAE Special Poult Production Report, May 12, 1953.

2/ Based on BAE report of Hatchery Production, May 15, 1953.

3/ Missouri, Iowa, Texas, and Kentucky.

In addition to current production, the amount of turkey in storage will have an important bearing upon the turkey prices next fall. The storage holdings from the 1952 crop were record large, exceeding the comparable holdings from the 1951 crop by 23 percent. The "commercial" stocks on February 1 were not record large, however, since the total included 18 million pounds held for delivery to the surplus-removal program of the Department of Agriculture.

In February and March 1953 the net out-movement of turkeys from storage averaged 25 million pounds per month, against 11.5 million in those months of 1952. The February and March out-movements included 14 and 4 million pounds respectively of USDA turkeys. By April 1, 1953, with USDA turkeys consumed, the storage holdings were about at the corresponding 1952 level.

During April, stored turkeys were used at about the same rate as in April 1952. Consequently May 1 stocks also were about the same as a year earlier. If the rate of use of stored turkeys for the next 3 months significantly exceeds the 1952 disappearance, the price outlook for producers of turkeys will be considerably improved. But if September 1, 1953 holdings are at the high 1952 level, prices may be held below the levels that might otherwise have been expected from the reduced turkey crop. This is because the existence of large stocks of 1952 turkeys would under-cut the current market for birds of the 1953 crop. For the 1953 crop, the demand for storage will likely be smaller than last year.

Turkeys recently sold to consumers have competed with beef at relatively low prices, and pork at relatively high prices. A year ago the price situation for the 2 red meats was reversed. As is usual at this season, the stored holdings of 1952 turkey are now competing with breeder hens being slaughtered as the hatching season draws to a close.

Broiler Marketings to Continue Large Through the Summer

Broiler marketings in May and early June were large, reflecting the placements of broiler chicks in late February and March. The weekly rate in 14 reporting areas in February and March averaged 13.8 million chicks, slightly smaller than the large placements a year earlier. The 1952 placements resulted in a marketing glut in May of that year, with farmers selling broilers as low as 18 cents per pound in Texas and Arkansas.

No such glut has occurred this year. While May prices for broilers were slightly lower than earlier in the year, they did not repeat the extremely low levels of a year ago.

On May 1, 1952, cold storage holdings of chicken (total poultry minus turkeys and ducks) were 119 million pounds. On May 1 this year the figure was only 66 million pounds. The difference is equivalent to a third of a pound per capita. Some market observers during May commented upon the scarcity of frozen fowl available for sale.

Storage holdings of chicken on May 1, 1953 were slightly below the season-low of 1951 (66 million pounds; July 1) and well under the 1952 season low of 84 million pounds on September 1. Storage stocks of chicken normally decline until mid-year or thereafter, then increase as the marketings of farm-produced chicken rise seasonally.

The expected seasonal increase in marketings of farm chickens, expecially young birds ready for sale about July and thereafter, will come at a time when supplies of commercial broilers will still be large. Through early June, placements in 14 reporting areas have continued near the 14-million-per-week level, and eggs in incubators at the beginning of the month suggested that the same rate might be sustained for 3 weeks longer. This would assure large marketings of broilers to early September.

Egg Output Lags Behind 1952; Partial Recovery Likely After Mid-Summer

Egg production in 1953, to May 1, was 1.7 percent, or roughly 1.1 million cases, below the corresponding 1952 output. Factors in the decline were the 3 percent fewer potential layers on farms at the beginning of 1953 than in 1952, and the 1 percent fewer layers on hand May 1, 1953, than a year earlier. On the other hand, the January-April rate of lay was 1 percent above last year.

The reduction in supplies has been reflected in higher egg prices than last year, and in a smaller accumulation of shell and frozen eggs in storage. Egg prices received by farmers averaged 35.7 cents per dozen in January-May 1952, and 44.8 cents in the same months of 1953.

Stored stocks of eggs this year are small, particularly shell eggs. In 35 cities, May 30 stocks this year were 950 thousand cases, against 2,333 thousand a year earlier. Holdings of frozen egg were less sharply below 1952, at 75 million pounds this year against 85 million last year.

From the beginning of the year to May 1, for the U. S. the net accumulation of shell and frozen eggs in storage was equivalent to 1.9 million cases, 1.3 million less than the corresponding 1952 figure. With storage declining more than production, total civilian disappearance of eggs in January-April was a little larger than in that period last year. In view of the increase in population, however, the January-April per capita disappearance declined 3 eggs to 145 eggs per person.

Beginning early in the summer, monthly egg production on farms is likely to exceed last year. The number of layers on hand is likely to continue about 1 or 2 percent below a year earlier until early fall. But from July on, increases in the rate of lay, if summer temperatures and other factors are normal, are likely to more than offset the reduction in the number of layers. If the rate of lay increases in line with the year-to-year trend, egg production in the last half of the year may be up enough from a year earlier to nearly offset the drop in the first part of 1953.

During May egg prices in terminal markets weakened temporarily, and movement into storage picked up considerably. This suggests that for the next few weeks demand for storage will continue to provide a strong backlog which will limit any possible price dips that may occur before the normal seasonal price rise occurs in the summer.

In June last year, egg prices rose rapidly because hot weather reduced the rate of lay, and at the same time had more than the usual seasonal effects in reducing the proportion of the egg supply that was of top quality. Assuming more nearly normal temperatures this summer, the egg price rise should be less abrupt.

The amount of the total rise from spring to fall might not be so great as the 18 cent rise last year from March to November in egg prices received by farmers. The reason for the expectation of a smaller total seasonal price rise is that supplies of fresh eggs in the fall will likely exceed those of last fall, contrasting with a smaller production this spring than a year earlier. The smaller seasonal rise that is expected will likely bring fall egg prices to a level fully as high as or higher than in 1952.

Frozen Egg: Stocks Below 1952, Prices Sharply Higher Except for Yolk

The prices of mixed whole frozen egg in April and May, which normally are near the season's low point, averaged higher than in any month in the previous year. The May average in New York of 39.2 cents per pound compared with 29.3 cents in May 1952, 38.1 cents in May 1951, and a 1952 monthly high of 35.1 cents in December.

The current price of frozen albumen is about double the price last spring, but below the 1952 peak. The relationship between albumen and mixed whole egg prices changed drastically during 1952, with albumen prices rising from 62 percent of the value per pound of mixed whole in March and April, to 108 percent of the value of whole in January 1953. In May, albumen, at 33.8 cents per pound, was valued at 86 percent of the price of mixed whole.

Present prices of yolk (45 percent solids) are only slightly higher than a year ago. The average for May was 55.8 cents per pound, against 51.8 cents in May 1952. From May 1952 to January 1953, the trend of yolk prices was downward, with January averaging 46.5 cents.

Table 5 shows that the indicated disappearance of liquid and frozen egg so far this year has been ahead of 1952 by a slightly wider margin than production of those products. Also, 1953 opened with smaller storage stocks than were available January 1, 1952. The result is apparent in the smaller storage stocks on hand May 1. Unless the stocks are supplemented by a substantially larger output than last year in the remaining month or so of heavy production of eggs, peak stocks will be insufficient to support a continuation of the recent monthly rates of use, unless (a) there is more out-of-season breaking than usual, or (b) end-of-season inventories are reduced considerably below the level of recent years.

Table 5.- Frozen and liquid egg: Production, storage stocks, disappearance, and price, monthly, January 1951 to date

Month	Production: Total liquid egg	Production: Dried egg 1/	Production: Total net, for use as liquid or frozen	Stocks: Total reported, beginning of month	Stocks: Net change during month	Presumed disappearance: net production of liquid and frozen egg adjusted for changes in stocks	Average price in New York City: Mixed whole	Average price in New York City: Yolk	Average price in New York City: Albumen
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents	Cents	Cents
1951									
Jan.	22.7	1.6	21.1	47.3	-16.2	37.3	34.7	55.0	21.5
Feb.	34.7	1.4	33.3	31.2	1.6	31.7	34.6	55.5	22.8
Mar.	77.0	1.0	76.0	32.7	29.6	46.4	35.8	56.9	25.6
Apr.	83.7	3.0	80.6	62.3	47.0	33.6	36.3	56.8	25.5
May	87.5	3.0	84.5	109.3	53.4	31.1	38.1	61.1	26.6
June	49.6	2.4	47.2	162.7	27.3	19.9	36.8	61.7	25.2
July	22.5	1.4	21.2	190.0	0.8	20.4	36.4	61.4	24.6
Aug.	13.7	1.3	12.3	190.8	-14.5	26.8	36.4	61.0	24.8
Sept.	7.6	2.1	5.5	176.3	-25.0	30.5	36.5	60.5	24.6
Oct.	4.3	2.2	2.1	151.3	-29.7	31.8	36.5	60.6	25.9
Nov.	3.1	1.6	1.5	121.6	-26.4	27.9	35.5	61.0	26.0
Dec.	2.3	2.3	2/	95.1	-27.9	27.9	35.5	61.4	27.9
1952									
Jan.	22.0	0.7	21.4	67.2	-14.1	35.5	33.0	60.2	25.0
Feb.	46.5	1.5	45.0	53.1	7.5	37.5	29.0	50.9	20.2
Mar.	62.7	2.8	59.8	60.6	23.7	36.1	28.2	51.2	17.4
Apr.	63.5	2.4	61.1	84.3	26.9	34.2	28.8	52.4	17.6
May	71.1	2.1	68.9	111.2	34.7	34.2	29.3	51.8	19.4
June	47.9	1.9	46.0	145.9	20.6	25.4	30.7	50.6	22.7
July	21.8	2.7	19.1	166.4	-3.1	22.2	32.7	51.5	3/31.9
Aug.	12.1	4.0	8.2	163.4	-19.0	27.2	32.8	53.0	30.9
Sept.	11.0	5.3	5.7	144.3	-20.7	26.4	31.4	52.1	29.5
Oct.	7.0	2.8	4.2	123.7	-28.3	32.5	31.0	51.2	30.6
Nov.	6.0	4.3	1.7	95.3	-22.9	24.6	33.1	47.8	33.1
Dec.	6.6	1.6	5.0	72.5	-22.3	27.3	35.1	46.6	34.7
1953									
Jan.	20.5	0.6	19.9	50.2	-15.2	35.1	32.8	46.5	35.3
Feb.	45.3	.7	44.6	35.0	7.4	37.2	35.0	47.1	34.3
Mar.	71.7	1.2	70.5	42.4	22.8	47.7	36.9	50.1	32.3
Apr.	70.6	1.7	68.9	65.2	32.1	36.8	38.2	52.2	32.6
May			97.3	---			39.2	55.8	33.8

1/ Liquid weight of eggs dried.

2/ Less than 0.5 thousand pounds.

3/ Carlots not quoted. Price given is L.C.L.

Table 6.- Frozen egg: Prices of yolk, albumen, and mixed whole egg, New York City, and values of the yield from 1 case of shell eggs, by months, January 1951 to date

Month	Separated yolk and albumen					Frozen whole egg		Greater value of separated components of 1 case of eggs over equivalent of whole egg
	Yolk		Albumen		Combined value of 17.36 pounds yolk and 21.36 pounds albumen 1/			
	Price per pound	Value of 17.36 pounds 1/	Price per pound	Value of 21.36 pounds 1/		Price per pound	Value of 38.72 pounds 1/	
	Cents	Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Dollars
1951								
Jan.	55.0	9.55	21.5	4.59	14.14	34.7	13.44	.70
Feb.	55.5	9.63	22.8	4.87	14.50	34.6	13.40	1.10
Mar.	56.9	9.88	25.6	5.47	15.35	35.8	13.86	1.49
Apr.	56.8	9.86	25.5	5.45	15.31	36.3	14.06	1.25
May	61.1	10.61	26.6	5.68	16.29	38.1	14.75	1.54
June	61.7	10.71	25.2	5.38	16.09	36.8	14.25	1.84
July	61.4	10.66	24.6	5.25	15.91	36.4	14.09	1.82
Aug.	61.0	10.59	24.8	5.30	15.89	36.4	14.09	1.80
Sept.	60.5	10.50	24.6	5.25	15.75	36.5	14.13	1.62
Oct.	60.6	10.52	25.9	5.53	16.05	36.5	14.13	1.92
Nov.	61.0	10.59	26.0	5.55	16.14	35.5	13.75	2.39
Dec.	61.4	10.66	27.9	5.96	16.62	35.5	13.75	2.87
1952								
Jan.	60.2	10.45	25.0	5.34	15.79	33.0	12.78	3.01
Feb.	50.9	8.84	20.2	4.31	13.15	29.0	11.23	1.92
Mar.	51.2	8.89	17.4	3.72	12.61	28.2	10.92	1.69
Apr.	52.4	9.10	17.6	3.76	12.86	28.8	11.15	1.71
May	51.8	8.99	19.4	4.14	13.13	29.3	11.34	1.79
June	50.6	8.78	22.7	4.85	13.63	30.7	11.89	1.74
July	51.5	8.94	3/31.9	6.81	15.75	32.7	12.66	3.09
Aug.	53.0	9.20	30.9	6.60	15.80	32.8	12.70	3.10
Sept.	52.1	9.04	29.5	6.30	15.34	31.4	12.16	3.18
Oct.	51.2	8.89	30.6	6.54	15.43	31.0	12.00	3.43
Nov.	47.8	8.30	33.1	7.07	15.37	33.1	12.82	2.55
Dec.	46.6	8.09	34.7	7.41	15.50	35.1	13.59	1.91
1953								
Jan.	46.5	8.07	35.3	7.54	15.61	32.8	12.70	2.91
Feb.	47.1	8.18	34.3	7.33	15.51	35.0	13.55	1.96
Mar.	50.1	8.70	32.2	6.90	15.60	36.9	14.29	1.31
Apr.	52.2	9.06	32.6	6.96	16.02	38.2	14.79	1.23
May	55.8	9.69	33.8	7.22	16.91	39.2	15.18	1.73

1/ These quantities are the average yield from 1 case of shell eggs in springtime breaking operations.

2/ Average for weeks ending on specified dates.

3/ Carlots not quoted. Price given is L.C.L.

During both of the past 2 years, the price relationships between mixed whole egg on one hand, and frozen yolk and frozen albumen on the other, have changed considerably from the spring-time breaking season to the year end. As each year progressed those changes have been in the direction of making yolk and albumen relatively more valuable than an equivalent quantity of mixed whole egg (table 6).

POULTRY PRODUCERS' 1952 GROSS INCOME BELOW 1951

Aggregate poultry and egg production in 1952 exceeded all previous records, but financially the year was unfavorable to most producers. Relatively low prices for eggs and turkeys reduced farmers' cash receipts from poultry and eggs 6 percent below 1951, while relatively high costs for feed through most of the year, combined with increased feed requirements almost in proportion with increased output, probably resulted in an even greater reduction from the year before in poultrymen's net incomes.

The number of eggs produced in 1952, the number of broilers raised, and the number of turkeys raised exceeded the previous records of 1951. Despite large supplies in 1951, which supported near-record per capita disappearances of the respective products, the index of average poultry product prices then was the highest since 1948. Feed prices during 1951, representing the poultrymen's largest cash expense, were higher than in the 2 previous years, but not so high as in 1947-48.

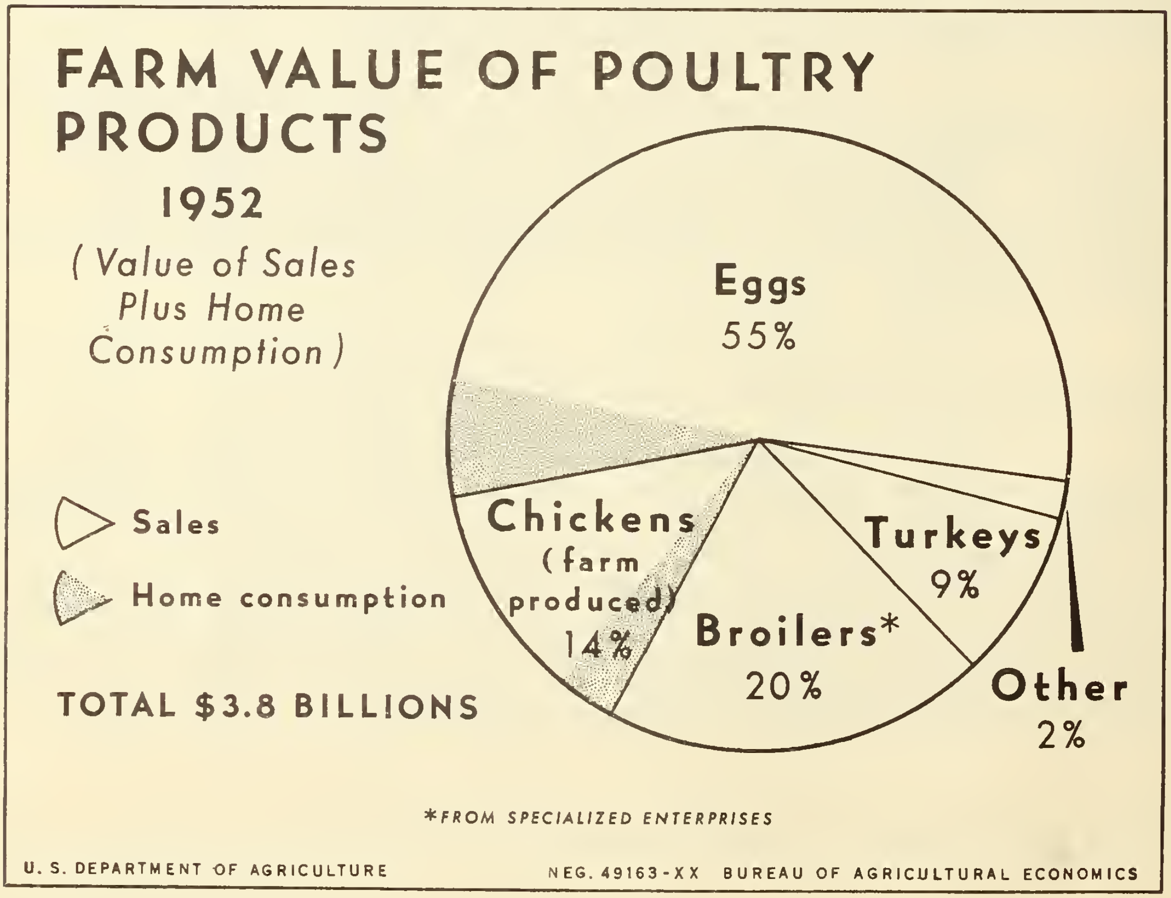
Low egg prices during the spring were perhaps the most unfavorable factor bearing upon poultrymen's 1952 incomes, compared with the year before. One explanation advanced for those low prices is that storage demand for both shell and frozen egg is the marginal influence upon springtime egg prices. In 1952 the demand for storage, particularly for frozen egg, reflected the unfavorable out-turn to storers of the previous year's operation.

Feed costs at a higher level than at any time except 1947-48 were another factor making 1952 a relatively unfavorable year for poultrymen.

A third notable change adversely affecting income from poultry compared with the year before, was in turkey prices. The October-December average price received by farmers was 33.7 cents per pound, compared with 37.7 the year before. (In 1950, the comparable average had been 32.8 cents, but that year's crop had been produced with cheaper feed). On account of the large supplies and low prices, the Department of Agriculture undertook a surplus removal program in the fall of 1952 which resulted in the Government purchase of 48 million pounds of eviscerated turkey, the equivalent of about 6 percent of the year's slaughter.

To date, 1953 looks like a much more favorable year than 1952 for poultrymen. The combined gross income from eggs and poultry meat is likely to exceed the 1951 record of 4 billion dollars. Egg prices so far have been at record-high levels, and yet have not induced increased numbers of early-hatched pullets whose later egg output might speed the seasonal downturn in egg prices which will occur after peak prices have been reached this fall. Feed costs to date have been about the same as 1951.

The turkey crop will be significantly smaller than in 1952, and prices are likely to be higher. Broiler prices so far this year have been about in line with the 1952 average. Even though there is no present indication that the exceedingly favorable broiler prices of October-December 1952 will be repeated, the recent prices to producers have been followed by near-record chick placements, which through May have been sold without resulting in prices so low as those of last May.


FARM VALUE OF POULTRY PRODUCTS
1952
(Value of Sales Plus Home Consumption)

*FROM SPECIALIZED ENTERPRISES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 49163-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Table 7 .- Gross income from poultry and eggs, 1940 to date

Year	Eggs		Chickens		Turkeys		Broilers in specialized enterprises 2/ 3/	Totals 4/			Other poultry 7/ 8/
	Value of sales	Value of consumption on farms 1/	Value of sales	Value of consumption on farms 1/	Value of sales	Value of consumption on farms 1/		Value of sales	Value of consumption on farms 5/	Gross income 6/	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1940	467.6	114.6	199.4	92.3	78.2	2.6	71.7	817.0	209.5	1,026.5	17
1941	663.0	144.2	263.8	108.3	98.4	3.0	103.1	1,128.3	255.6	1,383.9	21
1942	1,017.4	179.1	388.7	129.1	144.8	3.5	154.6	1,705.5	311.7	2,017.2	30
1943	1,445.3	222.2	696.2	166.6	160.0	3.8	238.3	2,539.8	392.7	2,932.5	48
1944	1,365.1	205.6	634.9	155.5	198.7	3.6	227.1	2,425.8	364.6	2,790.5	48
1945	1,518.1	233.3	676.6	175.4	241.4	4.0	327.1	2,763.1	412.6	3,175.7	58
1946	1,507.9	235.1	639.2	175.1	268.5	4.4	288.6	2,704.2	414.6	3,118.8	54
1947	1,813.2	264.6	567.8	159.3	231.5	4.3	302.2	2,914.7	428.1	3,342.8	46
1948	1,883.8	261.3	542.7	168.1	257.4	5.3	405.2	3,089.0	434.7	3,523.7	47
1949	1,856.9	246.0	496.6	146.8	263.1	4.3	442.5	3,059.1	397.2	3,456.2	54
1950	1,564.0	201.8	411.0	129.3	261.6	3.9	530.1	2,766.8	335.0	3,101.7	51
1951	2,093.4	254.7	471.9	143.6	341.0	4.3	703.2	3,609.5	402.5	4,012.0	63
1952 9/	1,878.2	226.5	393.5	124.8	337.1	4.1	776.9	3,385.7	355.4	3,741.1	64

1/ Consumed in households of farm producers.
2/ Value of production.
3/ Includes consumption in households of producers, which is less than 1 percent of production.
4/ Obtained from unrounded figures.
5/ For eggs, farm chickens, and turkeys only.
6/ Value of sales plus home consumption.
7/ Revised.
8/ Not included in totals shown in previous columns.
9/ Preliminary.

Table 8 .- Statistical series indicative of the volume of egg and poultry output, its value, and cost and profit factors, 1940 to date

Year	(a) Volume of output Index of poultry and egg production (1935-39=100)	Volume of output on farms Eggs produced	Farm chickens produced (head)	Broilers produced (head)	Turkeys raised (head)	(b) General price level and costs Indexes of farmers' prices - (1910-14=100) Received for all farm products	Paid for: Feed	Farm wage rates	All commodities	Prices paid for: Baby chicks, per 100	Poults, per 100	Average value of U.S. poultry ration, per cwt. 1/
		Mil. cs.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.					Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1940	112	110.3	555.6	142.8	34.0	100	100	131	122	8.70	32.40	1.68
1941	120	116.3	664.1	191.5	32.9	123	108	160	130	9.01	32.90	1.83
1942	139	135.0	751.8	228.2	32.8	158	132	208	149	11.33	39.20	2.21
1943	162	151.5	913.7	285.3	32.3	192	156	274	165	13.90	56.30	2.66
1944	166	162.6	724.9	265.0	35.6	196	173	328	174	15.00	69.70	2.94
1945	170	156.2	799.1	365.6	42.9	206	172	366	179	15.50	75.90	2.91
1946	162	155.4	646.5	292.5	40.1	234	200	399	197	15.70	71.50	3.47
1947	157	153.8	635.7	310.2	34.0	275	236	424	230	16.40	69.30	4.17
1948	153	152.5	536.1	370.5	31.5	285	250	445	250	18.70	81.90	4.29
1949	169	156.0	622.8	513.3	41.3	249	206	430	240	19.40	84.50	3.46
1950	179	163.2	550.6	630.8	43.8	256	210	432	246	18.80	76.50	3.58
1951	192	164.6	577.8	805.6	52.5	302	236	481	271	20.20	78.80	4.01
1952	199	169.5	524.7	886.0	60.4	288	251	508	273	22.50	75.00	4.21

Year	(c) Prices received by farmers for eggs and poultry Index of egg and poultry prices (1910-14=100)	Eggs Per dozen	As a percentage of parity 2/	Chickens Broilers, per pound	Farm chickens, per pound	All chickens Per pound	As a percentage of parity 3/	Turkeys Per pound	As a percentage of parity 3/	(d) Poultry-product/feed price ratios U. S. average ratios Egg-feed	Farm chicken-feed	Turkey-feed	Broiler-feed price ratio, Del-Mar-Va peninsula
		Ct.	Pct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Pct.	Ct.	Pct.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1940	95	18.0	72	17.3	13.0	13.9	92	15.2	78	11.5	7.7	8.4	
1941	120	23.5	88	18.4	15.6	16.3	104	19.9	89	13.5	8.4	9.2	
1942	150	30.0	99	22.9	18.7	19.8	111	27.5	101	14.2	8.4	9.8	
1943	188	37.1	114	28.6	24.3	25.3	133	32.6	128	14.5	9.1	11.1	
1944	173	32.5	95	28.8	23.7	24.9	125	34.0	131	11.5	8.1	10.8	
1945	194	37.7	107	29.5	25.9	27.0	132	33.7	135	13.4	8.9	11.5	
1946	197	37.6	96	32.7	27.6	29.0	123	36.3	121	11.3	7.7	9.7	
1947	219	45.3	94	32.3	26.5	28.2	102	36.5	96	11.1	6.5	7.7	
1948	235	47.2	90	36.0	30.1	32.3	104	46.8	115	11.4	7.0	9.8	
1949	219	45.2	88	28.2	25.4	26.6	96	35.2	109	13.2	7.7	11.0	5.9
1950	181	36.3	72	27.4	22.3	24.9	78	32.8	86	10.3	6.2	8.8	5.4
1951	226	47.8	91	28.6	25.1	27.1	86	37.4	90	12.0	6.4	8.9	5.1
1952	203	41.6	82	28.8	22.3	26.2	83	33.6	84	10.0	5.4	8.0	5.2

1/ Average of prices paid for commercial feed and prices received for grains.
2/ Transitional parity for 1950 was 95 percent; 1951, 90 percent; 1952, 85 percent; 1953, 80 percent, of parity as computed prior to 1950.
3/ Beginning 1950, modernized parity replaced the old formula for chickens and turkeys.

Table 9.- Eggs: Production, annual rate per potential layer, and disposition, United States, 1920 to date

Year	Hens and pullets on farms Jan. 1	Eggs produced			Eggs consumed on farms where produced	Eggs sold	Average annual price, per dozen	Value of eggs sold and consumed
		Total	Per layer on hand during year	Per hen and pullet on farms Jan. 1				
	Thousand	Millions	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Cents	Thousand dollars
1920	341,474	29,700		87	7,100	21,556	43.5	1,038,780
1921	331,632	30,800		93	7,300	22,398	28.3	700,377
1922	353,875	33,000		93	7,600	24,267	25.0	663,895
1923	371,930	35,000		94	7,500	26,392	26.5	748,447
1924	389,626	34,592		89	7,221	26,333	26.7	741,225
1925	390,517	34,969	112	90	7,086	26,910	30.4	856,964
1926	393,849	37,248	118	95	7,378	28,845	28.9	870,254
1927	414,875	38,627	117	93	7,612	29,958	25.1	781,600
1928	427,139	38,659	119	91	7,413	30,268	28.1	877,374
1929	403,774	37,921	119	94	7,147	29,779	29.8	911,882
1930	420,451	39,067	121	93	7,519	30,613	23.7	750,603
1931	401,776	38,532	127	96	7,995	29,628	17.6	546,072
1932	385,826	36,298	121	94	7,992	27,415	14.2	412,335
1933	390,743	35,514	118	91	7,922	26,737	13.8	394,315
1934	385,341	34,429	118	89	7,406	26,266	17.0	473,561
1935	350,407	33,609	122	96	7,205	25,739	23.4	635,834
1936	362,619	34,534	121	95	7,416	26,448	21.8	610,509
1937	379,754	37,564	130	99	7,884	29,162	21.3	651,582
1938	352,964	37,356	135	106	8,204	28,624	20.3	616,528
1939	376,141	38,843	134	103	8,238	30,092	17.4	551,093
1940	392,655	39,695	134	101	8,035	31,224	18.0	582,211
1941	381,315	41,878	139	110	7,652	33,795	23.5	807,261
1942	427,911	48,597	142	114	7,425	40,740	30.0	1,196,475
1943	488,959	54,539	142	112	7,349	46,711	37.1	1,667,518
1944	523,587	58,530	148	112	7,711	50,455	32.5	1,570,670
1945	473,880	56,221	152	119	7,502	48,365	37.7	1,751,381
1946	472,820	55,962	156	118	7,551	48,148	37.6	1,743,016
1947	431,446	55,384	160	128	7,133	48,029	45.3	2,077,719
1948	417,570	54,899	166	131	6,800	47,903	47.2	2,145,041
1949	399,380	56,154	170	141	6,685	49,282	45.2	2,102,955
1950	423,773	58,734	172	139	6,864	51,705	36.3	1,765,793
1951 1/	410,200	59,265	175	144	6,552	52,565	47.8	2,348,066
1952 2/	419,861	61,016	178	145	6,686	54,195	41.6	2,104,694
1953 2/	405,635							

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 10.- Eggs: Production, annual rate per potential layer, and disposition, by States and divisions, 1952 1/

State and division	Hens and pullets on farms January 1	Eggs produced: Total	Eggs produced: Per hen and pullet on farms January 1	Eggs consumed on farms where produced	Eggs sold	Average annual price, per dozen	Value of eggs sold and consumed
	Thousands	Millions	Number	Millions	Millions	Cents	Thousand dollars
Maine	3,815	663	174	29	633	55.2	30,452
New Hampshire	2,713	431	159	15	415	56.2	20,138
Vermont	948	171	180	20	151	53.2	7,581
Massachusetts	5,484	911	166	23	887	56.5	42,846
Rhode Island	627	108	172	3	105	56.2	5,057
Connecticut	4,127	713	173	18	694	56.5	33,523
New York	15,005	2,368	158	148	2,218	53.3	105,090
New Jersey	14,681	2,503	170	38	2,461	53.6	111,622
Pennsylvania	23,385	3,683	157	214	3,464	50.8	155,702
North Atlantic	70,785	11,551	163	508	11,028	53.3	512,011
Ohio	18,568	2,795	151	256	2,536	42.1	97,952
Indiana	17,112	2,734	160	204	2,527	36.8	83,751
Illinois	21,139	3,148	149	291	2,853	34.6	90,651
Michigan	10,719	1,601	149	175	1,424	41.9	55,831
Wisconsin	13,743	2,139	156	217	1,919	39.1	69,598
East North Central	81,281	12,417	153	1,143	11,259	38.5	397,783
Minnesota	23,585	3,730	158	262	3,465	34.9	108,394
Iowa	29,555	4,692	159	321	4,366	32.6	127,331
Missouri	19,014	2,583	136	332	2,246	32.1	68,961
North Dakota	4,190	594	142	94	499	29.6	14,628
South Dakota	8,661	1,238	143	103	1,133	30.2	31,106
Nebraska	12,626	1,758	139	182	1,574	30.6	44,778
Kansas	12,952	1,862	144	231	1,629	31.7	49,135
West North Central	110,583	16,457	149	1,525	14,912	32.5	444,333
Delaware	967	138	143	10	128	47.0	5,405
Maryland	3,704	515	139	48	466	47.7	20,432
Virginia	8,387	1,149	137	193	953	47.6	45,458
West Virginia	3,426	478	140	99	378	47.0	18,683
North Carolina	10,924	1,298	119	297	997	47.0	50,682
South Carolina	4,529	462	102	132	326	51.6	19,694
Georgia	7,059	828	117	200	622	49.4	33,839
Florida	3,157	382	121	52	328	53.4	16,910
South Atlantic	42,153	5,250	125	1,031	4,198	48.4	211,103
Kentucky	9,746	1,244	128	305	933	37.4	38,585
Tennessee	8,916	1,023	115	281	734	38.8	32,819
Alabama	6,710	732	109	215	511	44.6	26,983
Mississippi	6,490	649	100	185	455	43.0	22,933
Arkansas	6,578	705	107	195	504	38.3	22,310
Louisiana	3,974	385	97	118	262	44.5	14,092
Oklahoma	8,389	1;123	134	201	918	34.6	32,264
Texas	21,474	2,921	136	397	2,516	38.9	94,429
South Central	72,277	8,782	122	1,897	6,833	39.0	284,415
Montana	1,765	254	144	54	199	39.7	8,370
Idaho	1,800	271	151	46	224	43.8	9,855
Wyoming	705	104	148	20	84	40.9	3,545
Colorado	2,680	393	147	71	321	39.9	13,034
New Mexico	956	115	120	32	83	45.9	4,399
Arizona	573	80	140	10	70	58.2	3,880
Utah	2,762	434	157	29	405	43.3	15,660
Nevada	163	24	147	7	17	51.0	1,020
Washington	4,801	782	163	79	702	51.0	33,193
Oregon	3,451	552	160	71	480	50.8	23,326
California	23,126	3,550	154	163	3,380	47.0	138,767
Western	42,782	6,559	153	582	5,965	46.8	255,049
United States	419,861	61,016	145	6,686	54,195	41.6	2,104,694

1/ Preliminary.

Table 11.- Chickens (excluding broilers from specialized enterprises): Number on farms January 1, number raised, sold, consumed on farms where produced, and slaughtered, 1930 to date

Year	On farms January 1					Raised	Sold	Consumed on farms where produced	Slaughter from farm production 1/
	Hens	Pullets		Other	Total				
		Of laying age	Not yet of laying age						
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1930	167,139	(253,312)		48,040	468,491	776,971	489,001	244,127	733,128
1931	158,214	197,581	45,981	47,967	449,743	709,425	428,537	230,970	659,507
1932	156,178	185,419	44,229	50,989	436,815	735,510	418,280	246,631	664,911
1933	154,037	192,011	44,695	53,780	444,523	750,090	441,127	254,388	695,515
1934	146,997	196,004	42,340	48,596	433,937	644,424	403,311	218,990	622,301
1935	138,609	171,903	39,895	39,551	389,958	658,344	365,485	218,796	584,281
1936	136,187	186,093	40,339	40,827	403,446	715,034	394,989	235,144	630,133
1937	130,445	209,815	39,494	44,167	423,921	601,147	351,810	215,067	566,877
1938	137,958	173,130	41,876	36,660	389,624	650,685	326,430	227,810	554,240
1939	134,331	194,106	47,704	42,450	418,591	696,655	376,583	224,783	601,366
1940	139,079	202,483	51,093	45,633	438,288	633,705	369,846	201,164	571,010
1941	141,430	192,296	47,589	41,526	422,841	744,956	412,322	197,699	610,021
1942	150,170	220,842	56,899	49,024	476,935	844,276	493,043	193,688	686,731
1943	170,337	255,321	63,301	53,088	542,047	1,001,392	682,937	190,620	873,557
1944	174,000	282,183	67,404	58,610	582,197	832,063	611,901	178,670	790,571
1945	172,426	254,498	46,956	42,617	516,497	890,443	609,271	183,101	792,372
1946	150,712	269,303	52,805	50,407	523,227	737,632	529,437	173,063	702,500
1947	150,490	243,931	37,025	35,771	467,217	719,418	491,451	161,851	653,302
1948	139,587	242,785	35,198	32,074	449,644	615,076	401,613	153,262	554,875
1949	141,044	227,145	31,191	31,496	430,876	705,099	440,944	156,216	597,160
1950	137,014	254,557	32,202	32,776	456,549	635,130	406,537	157,948	564,485
1951	146,340	233,717	30,143	32,457	442,657	663,481	412,843	157,716	570,559
1952 2/	143,748	244,264	31,849	30,064	449,925	617,054	387,590	155,602	543,192
1953 3/	151,029	230,302	24,304	25,775	431,410				

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced. The difference between raised and slaughtered is accounted for by (a) difference in January 1 inventories and (b) death losses.

2/ Revised.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 12.- Farm chickens: Average live weight, sales, farm consumption, and value, available data, 1930 to date

Year	Average live weight			Total sold, live weight	Total consumed on farms where produced, live weight	Slaughter, live weight, from farm production 1/	Weighted annual average price received per pound	Value of:	
	Young	Mature	All					Sales from farms	Sales plus home consumption
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents	Million dollars	Million dollars
1930						2,713	18.4	333	495
1931			3.8			2,506	15.8	258	390
1932			3.8			2,547	11.8	189	293
1933			3.8			2,657	9.5	161	247
1934			3.8			2,383	11.1	171	259
1935			3.9	1,414	847	2,261	14.9	207	324
1936			3.9	1,536	798	2,334	15.0	239	374
1937			4.0	1,417	752	2,169	16.0	225	354
1938			3.9	1,282	787	2,069	14.8	195	320
1939			3.9	1,481	779	2,260	13.2	199	309
1940	3.3	4.9	4.1	1,508	712	2,220	13.0	199	292
1941	3.4	5.1	4.1	1,673	699	2,372	15.6	264	372
1942	3.5	5.1	4.2	2,046	689	2,735	18.7	389	518
1943	3.5	5.1	4.2	2,836	678	3,514	24.3	696	863
1944	3.6	5.1	4.3	2,645	644	3,289	23.7	635	790
1945	3.7	5.2	4.3	2,616	669	3,285	25.9	677	852
1946	3.7	5.2	4.4	2,318	638	2,956	27.6	639	814
1947	3.7	5.2	4.4	2,144	598	2,742	26.5	568	727
1948	3.7	5.3	4.5	1,804	568	2,372	30.1	543	711
1949	3.8	5.3	4.4	1,954	575	2,529	25.4	497	643
1950	3.8	5.3	4.5	1,847	586	2,433	22.3	411	540
1951 2/	3.9	5.3	4.5	1,877	581	2,458	25.1	472	615
1952 3/	3.9	5.3	4.6	1,767	573	2,340	22.3	393	518

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced.

2/ Revised.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 13.- Chickens: Number raised and sold; number consumed on farms where produced and value of sales plus home consumption, by States and divisions, 1952 1/

State and division	Chickens raised	Chickens sold		Chickens consumed on farms where produced		Average price, per pound	Value of sales plus home consumption
		Number	Weight	Number	Weight		
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousand pounds	Thousands	Thousand pounds	Cents	Thousand dollars
Maine	6,989	5,926	31,408	264	1,399	25.5	8,366
New Hampshire	5,915	5,413	26,548	173	796	26.0	7,109
Vermont	1,877	1,600	8,800	197	1,064	27.3	2,692
Massachusetts	8,971	7,790	42,066	350	1,715	26.6	11,646
Rhode Island	1,067	931	4,562	54	265	26.5	1,279
Connecticut	8,303	7,280	35,672	319	1,499	27.0	10,036
New York	19,681	15,443	74,126	1,925	10,010	27.6	23,222
New Jersey	16,444	11,418	57,090	890	4,094	27.6	16,887
Pennsylvania	36,851	26,792	133,960	3,288	16,769	27.8	41,903
North Atlantic	106,098	82,598	414,232	7,460	37,611	27.2	123,140
Ohio	24,852	17,207	86,035	4,890	22,494	22.6	24,528
Indiana	26,893	18,981	89,211	4,466	18,757	21.6	23,322
Illinois	27,271	17,203	80,854	6,176	25,322	22.1	23,465
Michigan	18,424	13,952	71,155	2,658	13,290	24.7	20,858
Wisconsin	20,355	14,077	64,754	3,919	18,027	22.0	18,212
East North Central	117,795	81,420	392,009	22,109	97,890	22.6	110,385
Minnesota	27,437	19,581	90,073	4,668	20,072	16.4	18,064
Iowa	41,669	30,164	144,787	7,013	30,156	17.7	30,965
Missouri	26,650	17,877	82,234	6,849	24,656	20.7	22,126
North Dakota	6,412	3,947	18,156	1,732	7,101	17.8	4,496
South Dakota	11,929	7,992	37,562	2,555	10,476	15.7	7,542
Nebraska	19,156	12,959	55,724	4,978	19,414	16.7	12,548
Kansas	18,530	11,239	49,452	5,993	20,976	15.4	10,846
West North Central	151,783	103,759	477,988	33,788	132,851	17.5	106,587
Delaware	1,571	1,203	5,414	240	1,056	26.9	1,740
Maryland	5,096	3,375	16,200	1,218	5,237	26.9	5,767
Virginia	10,749	4,327	19,904	5,289	18,512	23.1	8,874
West Virginia	4,351	2,135	9,821	1,628	6,675	24.3	4,009
North Carolina	18,981	7,454	31,307	8,812	28,198	23.1	13,746
South Carolina	8,520	2,066	7,644	5,182	16,064	26.6	6,306
Georgia	12,439	3,926	15,311	7,024	22,477	25.2	9,522
Florida	5,619	3,386	12,528	1,257	4,400	27.7	4,689
South Atlantic	67,326	27,872	118,129	30,650	102,619	24.9	54,653
Kentucky	16,502	6,227	28,022	8,318	28,281	20.2	11,373
Tennessee	15,006	7,537	30,902	6,333	21,532	19.6	10,277
Alabama	11,970	3,933	14,945	6,534	18,295	23.8	7,911
Mississippi	11,697	4,259	14,906	5,596	16,228	24.7	7,690
Arkansas	10,470	5,585	22,898	4,130	12,390	21.2	7,481
Louisiana	8,005	2,890	11,271	4,430	15,948	29.5	8,030
Oklahoma	12,588	6,471	25,237	5,296	17,477	17.0	7,261
Texas	26,548	13,663	50,553	9,904	30,702	20.6	16,739
South Central	112,786	50,565	198,734	50,541	160,853	21.1	76,762
Montana	3,562	2,252	9,458	963	3,948	25.2	3,378
Idaho	3,128	1,759	7,388	1,009	4,036	23.0	2,627
Wyoming	1,106	593	2,372	448	1,702	25.1	1,022
Colorado	5,043	3,253	12,687	1,530	5,508	19.7	3,584
New Mexico	1,266	548	2,028	538	1,560	20.9	750
Arizona	774	400	1,600	248	893	28.4	708
Utah	3,759	2,947	11,788	421	1,474	18.9	2,507
Nevada	310	199	836	99	356	23.8	284
Washington	8,962	6,788	28,510	1,548	6,192	21.9	7,600
Oregon	5,310	3,438	14,783	1,200	5,040	20.0	3,965
California	28,046	19,199	74,876	3,050	10,370	23.9	20,373
Western	61,266	41,376	166,326	11,054	41,079	22.6	46,798
United States	617,054	387,590	1,767,418	155,602	572,903	22.3	518,325

1/ Preliminary.

Table 14.- Broilers from specialized enterprises: Production, average live weight, price per pound, and value of production, 1934 to date

Year	Production		Average live weight, per bird	Average price received by producers, per pound, live weight	Value of production
	Number	Pounds (live)			
	Thous.	Thous.	Lb.	Ct.	Thous. dol.
1934	34,030	96,662	2.84	19.3	18,694
1935	42,890	122,884	2.87	20.0	24,651
1936	53,155	152,447	2.87	20.6	31,493
1937	67,915	195,916	2.88	21.4	41,876
1938	82,420	239,508	2.91	19.0	45,609
1939	105,630	306,272	2.90	17.0	52,059
1940	142,762	414,074	2.90	17.3	71,729
1941	191,502	559,605	2.92	18.4	103,111
1942	228,187	674,087	2.95	22.9	154,650
1943	285,293	832,837	2.92	28.6	238,262
1944	264,999	790,346	2.98	28.8	227,104
1945	365,572	1,107,174	3.03	29.5	327,059
1946	292,527	883,855	3.02	32.7	288,603
1947	310,168	936,442	3.02	32.3	302,170
1948	370,515	1,126,643	3.04	36.0	405,171
1949	513,296	1,570,197	3.06	28.2	442,530
1950	630,816	1,938,000	3.07	27.4	530,147
1951 1/	805,608	2,462,661	3.06	28.6	703,213
1952 2/	886,036	2,695,358	3.04	28.8	776,929

1/ Revised.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 15.- Broilers from specialized enterprises: Production, average live weight, price per pound, and value of production, by States and divisions, 1952 1/

State and division	Production: Number	Production: Pounds (live)	Average live weight, per bird	Average price received by producers, per pound, live weight	Value of production
	Thousands	Thousands	Pounds	Cents	Thousand dollars
Maine	23,043	87,582	3.8	27.0	23,647
New Hampshire	6,051	23,599	3.9	27.4	6,466
Vermont	559	1,956	3.5	27.7	542
Massachusetts	16,147	59,744	3.7	28.9	17,266
Rhode Island	1,136	4,430	3.9	28.9	1,280
Connecticut	19,950	73,815	3.7	29.1	21,480
New York	8,194	28,679	3.5	31.5	9,034
New Jersey	6,644	25,247	3.8	31.7	8,003
Pennsylvania	18,035	61,319	3.4	29.5	18,089
North Atlantic	99,764	366,371	3.7	28.9	105,807
Ohio	11,102	36,637	3.3	30.0	10,991
Indiana	33,674	107,757	3.2	29.8	32,112
Illinois	27,393	82,179	3.0	29.8	24,489
Michigan	3,309	11,251	3.4	31.1	3,499
Wisconsin	11,166	36,848	3.3	29.9	11,018
East North Central	86,644	274,672	3.2	29.9	82,109
Minnesota	4,161	12,067	2.9	28.2	3,403
Iowa	8,590	25,770	3.0	29.0	7,473
Missouri	23,544	70,632	3.0	28.8	20,342
North Dakota	---	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	---	---	---	---	---
Nebraska	6,384	18,154	2.8	29.9	5,536
Kansas	3,272	9,162	2.8	29.5	2,703
West North Central	45,951	136,145	3.0	29.0	39,457
Delaware	65,191	202,092	3.1	28.2	56,990
Maryland	56,966	176,595	3.1	28.2	49,800
Virginia	50,642	156,990	3.1	28.0	43,957
West Virginia	19,075	62,948	3.3	28.5	17,940
North Carolina	43,366	121,425	2.8	28.4	34,485
South Carolina	14,301	40,043	2.8	28.5	11,412
Georgia	112,621	315,339	2.8	28.1	88,610
Florida	9,980	27,944	2.8	30.0	8,383
South Atlantic	372,142	1,103,376	3.0	28.2	311,577
Kentucky	3,677	11,399	3.1	29.0	3,306
Tennessee	8,762	24,534	2.8	28.5	6,992
Alabama	23,484	63,407	2.7	28.8	18,261
Mississippi	30,751	86,103	2.8	28.0	24,109
Arkansas	72,627	203,356	2.8	28.2	57,346
Louisiana	8,113	22,716	2.8	29.5	6,701
Oklahoma	6,728	18,166	2.7	28.5	5,177
Texas	60,994	170,783	2.8	28.9	49,356
South Central	215,136	600,464	2.8	28.5	171,248
Montana	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	1,126	3,040	2.7	32.9	1,000
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	---
Colorado	2,129	6,174	2.9	31.0	1,914
New Mexico	---	---	---	---	---
Arizona	825	2,475	3.0	32.9	814
Utah	1,634	4,902	3.0	31.0	1,520
Nevada	---	---	---	---	---
Washington	7,513	23,290	3.1	30.7	7,150
Oregon	5,093	15,788	3.1	30.6	4,831
California	48,079	158,661	3.3	31.2	49,502
Western	66,399	214,330	3.2	31.1	66,731
United States	886,036	2,695,358	3.0	28.8	776,929

1/ Preliminary.

Table 16.- Turkeys: Average live weight, sales, farm consumption, and value, available data, 1930 to date

Year	Average live weight per turkey sold: Hens	Toms	All	Total sold, live weight	Total consumed on farms, where produced, live weight	Total slaughter, live weight	Weighted annual average price received per pound	Value of: Sales	Sales plus home consumption
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Cents	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.
1930			13.4	214	23	237	20.0	46	51
1931			13.6	214	21	235	19.1	42	46
1932			13.8	268	23	290	12.7	38	41
1933			14.0	304	23	327	11.6	36	38
1934			14.1	290	21	311	15.1	42	45
1935			14.5	274	20	294	20.1	52	56
1936			14.7	374	21	396	15.6	62	65
1937			14.8	359	21	380	18.1	63	67
1938			14.9	370	19	389	17.5	66	69
1939	11.9	17.9	14.9	444	19	463	15.7	71	74
1940	12.1	18.1	15.1	509	17	527	15.2	78	81
1941	12.7	19.1	15.9	496	15	511	19.9	98	101
1942	13.0	19.6	16.3	527	13	540	27.5	145	148
1943	12.9	19.5	16.2	490	12	502	32.6	165	164
1944	13.2	20.4	16.8	585	10	595	34.0	199	202
1945	13.5	21.4	17.4	715	12	727	33.7	241	245
1946	13.9	22.2	18.0	740	12	752	36.3	269	273
1947	13.8	22.5	18.1	634	12	646	36.5	232	236
1948	14.0	22.6	18.3	549	11	561	46.8	257	263
1949	14.2	23.3	18.8	748	12	760	35.2	263	267
1950	14.1	23.0	18.6	797	11	808	32.8	262	266
1951 1/	13.6	22.2	17.9	911	11	922	37.4	341	345
1952 2/	14.3	23.8	/16.7	1,005	12	1,016	33.6	337	341

1/ Revised.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Including fryers at an average weight of 7.5 pounds which weight was reported for the first time for 1952.

Table 17.- Turkeys: Numbers on farms January 1, numbers raised, sold, consumed on farms where produced, and total slaughter, available data 1930 to date

Year	Numbers on farms January 1: Breeders	Others	Raised	Sold	Consumed on farms where produced	Total slaughter 1/
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1930			17,419	15,999	1,704	17,703
1931			18,249	15,746	1,549	17,295
1932			22,333	19,393	1,665	21,058
1933			23,241	21,733	1,623	23,356
1934			21,702	20,615	1,505	22,120
1935			20,821	18,827	1,428	20,255
1936			27,981	25,530	1,485	27,015
1937	3,481	2,877	25,755	24,227	1,425	25,652
1938	3,222	2,874	26,887	24,861	1,291	26,152
1939	3,914	2,575	33,587	29,821	1,297	31,118
1940	4,607	3,962	34,047	33,778	1,170	34,948
1941	3,864	3,329	32,902	31,209	996	32,205
1942	4,003	3,482	32,805	32,420	824	33,244
1943	3,984	2,616	32,309	30,278	747	31,025
1944	4,294	3,135	35,616	34,749	647	35,396
1945	4,606	2,597	42,900	40,999	691	41,690
1946	4,841	3,021	40,142	41,030	699	41,729
1947	3,779	2,100	33,975	34,938	675	35,613
1948	2,537	1,422	31,541	30,017	666	30,683
1949	3,148	1,474	41,266	39,841	676	40,517
1950	3,270	1,854	43,792	42,918	648	43,566
1951 2/	3,301	1,790	52,476	50,853	644	51,497
1952 3/	3,828	1,994	60,446	59,996	715	60,711
1953 3/	3,446	1,893				

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced. The difference between raised and slaughtered is accounted for by (a) difference in January 1 inventories, and (b) death losses.
2/ Revised.
3/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN POULTRY AND EGGS [1]

by Edward Karpoff

Imports and exports are not large factors in the poultry industry in the United States. Except for the years during which the United States exported dried eggs under Government programs, neither imports nor exports of either eggs or poultry meat have ever been as much as 2 percent of our national production. In most years, they were less than 1 percent.

In general, the scale of the domestic poultry industry is geared to the domestic market.

Before World War II, the outstanding feature of United States international trade in poultry and eggs was the import of large quantities of dried egg from China. This trade lapsed during the War, was restored to a larger-than-prewar scale in 1950, and was cut off in December 1950, after Korea, by freezing Red Chinese dollar balances in the United States.

During World War II, and thereafter until 1952, the United States exported significant quantities of dried egg. These exports were the result of Government purchases, first as a part of the war situation and then as a part of the defense aftermath. They were not commercial exports in the usual sense, and are not likely to recur except under unusual circumstances. They were related to the price support programs then in effect.

Even including the dried egg, in the 1950's the United States imports and exports of eggs have been very small in the national picture. With dried egg included, 1952 exports were 1.1 percent of United States egg production, and imports were 0.1 of 1 percent.

For the past 10 years the largest source of shell eggs imported to the United States has been Canada. The United States in turn exports some of our eggs to Canada, and some poultry meat. At least a small amount of trade in poultry and eggs occurs continually back and forth across the Canadian border. At times, when price relationships favor it, this trade becomes large enough to be an important factor in terminal markets located near the border.

When this trade with Canada expands for short periods to take advantage of temporary situations, the terms of trade for poultry meat seem most often to develop in favor of United States exports to Canada, while the bulges in the egg trade are most often in the other direction. In the last year or longer the Canadian dollar has been selling at more than 100 U. S. cents per dollar, and this has discouraged exports of eggs from that country to the United States, but has made Canada a more favorable place for the sale of United States poultry.

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[1] This summary was originally prepared for the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 83rd Congress.

The most important current outlets abroad for shell eggs produced in the United States are Venezuela, Cuba, and Mexico, and to a lesser degree other Caribbean nations. Canada is a strong competitor in supplying these markets, and some European countries, notably the Netherlands, are also interested in those markets.

Egg and poultry production in western Europe has by now recovered from its wartime reverses, and the traditional European exporters of high-quality eggs, such as Denmark and the Netherlands, are now much better able to export than they were during the late 1940's. Three or four years ago the United States was exporting eggs to Switzerland, a highly unusual situation considering that country's location. But by 1951 the situation had turned so abruptly that not only was Swiss consumption being supplied from European sources, but at the same time the Netherlands was exporting shell eggs to the United States!

The 1951 Netherlands exports of eggs to the United States were accomplished under the benefits of a foreign exchange arrangement whereby the Dutch government permitted exporters to retain more of the dollars than was ordinarily the case. In that year the Netherlands exports to the United States would have been larger had more refrigerated shipping space been available for eggs.

The United States market, as well as the Caribbean, is of special interest to European suppliers because the Western Hemisphere is a hard-currency, dollar, area.

The area to which the United States exports poultry meat more or less corresponds to that to which we export eggs, but the trade is of relatively less importance from a national statistical viewpoint. Poultry producers in many prospective importing countries have sought help from their Governments in "protecting" their local markets, and restrictions upon trade have become an increasing problem to exporters of poultry meat, as well as of poultry breeding stock.

The trade described here is naturally very important to those directly engaged in it or directly affected by it, but as a part of the overall national picture it is not large. In effect, the size of the poultry industry in the United States is geared to supplying domestic demands.

Tables with the statistics bearing upon these points are shown on the following pages.

Table 18.- Eggs: Production, exports and imports, 1930-52

Year	Production (total, farm and non-farm)	Exports: Shell eggs	Exports: Egg products	Exports: Total, shell equivalent	Imports: Shell eggs	Imports: Egg products	Imports: Total, shell equivalent	Exports as a percentage of production: Exports of shell only	Exports as a percentage of production: Total exports	Imports as a percentage of production
	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. doz.	Percent	Percent	Percent
1930	3,581	19	2/	19	3/	16	41	1	1	1
1931	3,532	8	2/	8	3/	8	24	4/	4/	1
1932	3,327	2	2/	2	3/	3	12	4/	4/	4/
1933	3,255	2	2/	2	3/	4	10	4/	4/	4/
1934	3,156	2	2/	2	3/	3	7	4/	4/	4/
1935	3,081	2	2/	2	3/	8	22	4/	4/	1
1936	3,166	2	2/	2	3/	9	27	4/	4/	1
1937	3,443	2	2/	3	1	10	32	4/	4/	1
1938	3,424	2	2/	2	3/	2	6	4/	4/	4/
1939	3,561	3	2/	3	3/	1	5	4/	4/	4/
1940	3,638	5	2/	5	3/	3	7	4/	4/	4/
1941	3,839	31	75	149	9	3	15	1	4	4/
1942	4,455	5	160	461	1	1	3	4/	10	4/
1943	4,999	1	234	697	1	2/	1	4/	14	4/
1944	5,365	4	245	731	3/	2/	1	4/	14	4/
1945	5,154	6	143	430	1	2/	2	4/	8	4/
1946	5,130	54	118	364	1	2/	1	1	7	4/
1947	5,077	38	63	220	1	2/	1	1	4	4/
1948	5,032	25	41	126	1	2/	2	1	3	4/
1949	5,148	18	28	69	3	2	8	4/	1	4/
1950	5,384	19	49	158	5	8	20	4/	3	4/
1951	5,433	27	49	172	7	2/	8	1	3	4/
1952	5,593	42	7	60	6	2/	8	1	1	4/

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
2/ Less than 500,000 dozen.
3/ Less than 0.5 of 1 percent.

Table 19 . Imports of egg and egg products, by country of origin, average 1937-39, 1940-41, 1942-45, annual 1946-52

Item	Unit	Average 1937-39	Average 1940-41	Average 1942-45	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Shell eggs	1,000 doz.										
Chicken	do.										
Canada	do.	5	3	376	478	527	1,400	3,250	5,162	4,857	6,034
Australia	do.	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	40	60
Dominican Republic	do.	10	115	257	152	24	2/	102	18	2	---
Argentina	do.	---	4,337	252	---	---	2/	---	---	---	---
China	do.	114	10	---	1	1	2	6	2	2/	---
Hong Kong	do.	129	1	---	---	---	---	2/	---	---	---
Netherlands	do.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,758	---
Other	do.	102	37	9	2/	7	1	1	3	3	12
Total	do.	360	4,503	894	631	559	1,403	3,359	5,185	6,690	6,106
Other than chicken	1,000 doz.										
China	do.	3/	110	2/	41	112	190	222	239	49	2/
Hong Kong	do.	3/	64	---	6	14	13	13	12	126	119
Netherlands	do.	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	146	18
Other	do.	3/	1	2/	2/	2/	1	2/	8	4	6
Total	do.	2/	175	2/	47	126	204	235	258	325	146
Dried whole egg	1,000 lb.										
China	do.	88	42	2	---	4/	28	93	147	4/	---
Hong Kong	do.	196	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4/	---
Other	do.	5	1	3	1	1	1	4/	---	4/	---
Total	do.	289	43	5	1	1	29	93	147	1	---
Dried egg yolk	1,000 lb.										
Canada	do.	---	---	64	---	4/	4/	---	125	1	---
China	do.	2,147	2,294	142	---	4/	205	1,767	7,208	4/	---
Argentina	do.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	67	54
Other	do.	2	8	---	---	---	26	44	19	1	---
Total	do.	2,149	2,302	206	---	4/	231	1,811	7,367	69	54
Dried egg albumen	1,000 lb.										
Canada	do.	4/	---	40	6	65	52	---	4/	---	28
China	do.	1,350	331	38	4/	---	2	43	192	69	22
Other	do.	4	1	4/	---	---	---	5	4/	---	5/210
Total	do.	1,354	332	78	6	65	54	48	192	69	260
Eggs, frozen or otherwise prepared or preserved	1,000 lb.										
Mixed whole egg	do.										
Canada	do.	---	---	12	4/	---	---	45	25	---	32
China	do.	8	4/	---	2	4	2	3	1	4/	---
Other	do.	---	---	---	---	2	4/	---	---	4	---
Total	do.	8	4/	12	2	6	2	48	25	4	32
Egg yolk	1,000 lb.										
Canada	do.	---	---	10	---	---	---	283	149	4/	---
China	do.	659	6	---	4/	4/	4/	---	7	4/	---
Other	do.	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4/	---
Total	do.	665	6	10	4/	4/	4/	283	156	4/	---
Egg albumen											
Total	do.	4/	---	4/	---	---	4/	---	192	1	---

1/ Imports, if any, shown with "other".

2/ Less than 500 dozen.

3/ Not shown separately prior to 1940; included in statistics for chicken eggs.

4/ Less than 500 pounds.

5/ Including Brazil 22 thousand pounds, Italy 118 thousand, and Denmark, 45 thousand.

Note: Totals may not agree with sum of individual items due to rounding.

Table 20.- Exports of eggs and egg products, by country of destination, averages 1937-39, 1940-41, 1942-45, annual 1946-52

Item	Unit	Average			1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
		1937-39	1940-41	1942-45							
Shell eggs											
Canada 1/	1,000 doz.	56	180	55	135	122	11	29	57	1,644	367
Mexico	do.	399	543	1,958	13,612	9,984	2,142	1,515	2,248	8,567	18,043
Cuba	do.	1	31	88	2,445	4,167	5,658	2,986	2,723	5,317	8,709
Venezuela	do.	6	20	2	148	3,390	7,033	9,160	11,325	10,038	12,349
Other Western Hemisphere	do.	1,819	3,529	1,765	2,890	2,941	2,780	2,082	1,544	1,327	1,830
Total Western Hemisphere	do.	2,281	4,303	3,868	19,230	20,604	17,624	15,772	17,897	26,893	41,298
Belgium-Luxembourg	do.	0	0	0	8,321	3,751	1,663	0	18	0	2/
United Kingdom	do.	62	13,463	352	227	1,745	25	40	2	1	2/
Switzerland	do.	0	0	0	19,181	10,087	4,593	596	667	33	165
Other Europe	do.	1	0	0	5,474	699	369	360	538	3	4
Total Europe	do.	63	13,463	352	33,203	16,282	6,650	996	1,225	37	169
Other	do.	45	28	27	1,369	1,251	677	1,677	306	99	248
Grand total, shell eggs	do.	2,389	17,794	4,247	53,802	38,137	24,951	18,445	19,428	27,029	41,715
Frozen egg											
United Kingdom	1,000 lb.	3/	3/	1,764	16,669	186	0	13,946	0	0	0
Other	do.	3/	3/	53	1,980	2,610	87	1,584	2,445	862	386
Grand total, frozen egg	do.	3/	3/	1,817	18,649	2,796	87	15,530	2,445	862	386
Dried egg		4/5/	5/								
Western Hemisphere	1,000 lb.	107	737	79	180	41	104	170	207	1,496	2,860
United Kingdom	do.	65	37,043	125,160	84,516	57,525	625	6,110	32,119	40,687	0
Other Europe	do.	31	22	66,853	12,555	278	28,902	5,555	13,785	6,286	3,143
Other	do.	14	14	1,163	1,563	1,205	571	512	153	151	157
Grand total, dried egg	do.	217	37,816	193,255	98,814	59,049	30,202	12,347	46,264	48,620	6,160

1/ Including Newfoundland and Labrador. 2/ Less than 500 dozen. 3/ Not separately reported prior to 1942. 4/ Entries for dried egg in this column are for 1937 only. 5/ Including frozen egg, which prior to 1942 were not reported separately.

Table 21.- Poultry meat: Production, imports, and exports, United States, 1930 to date

(Weights in equivalent of New York dressed)

Year	Production			Imports	Exports	International trade as a percentage of domestic production	
	Chickens, including specialized broilers	Turkeys	Total			Imports	Exports
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent
1930	2,626	216	2,842	3	3	0.1	0.1
1931	2,426	214	2,640	6	3	.2	.1
1932	2,465	264	2,729	1	1	1/	1/
1933	2,572	297	2,869	2/	2	1/	.1
1934	2,392	283	2,675	1	2	1/	.1
1935	2,297	268	2,565	1	2	1/	.1
1936	2,393	360	2,753	2	1	.1	1/
1937	2,273	345	2,618	6	2	.2	.1
1938	2,214	354	2,568	2	2	.1	.1
1939	2,458	421	2,879	2	3	.1	.1
1940	2,514	479	2,993	2	2	.1	.1
1941	2,789	465	3,254	2	3	.1	.1
1942	3,241	492	3,733	4	2	.1	.1
1943	4,135	457	4,592	5	1	.1	1/
1944	3,903	541	4,444	27	1	.6	1/
1945	4,154	662	4,816	26	2	.5	1/
1946	3,639	684	4,323	2/	74	1/	1.7
1947	3,479	588	4,067	14	18	.3	.4
1948	3,288	510	3,798	43	9	1.1	.2
1949	3,830	691	4,521	18	11	.4	.2
1950	4,061	736	4,797	5	13	.1	.3
1951	4,598	839	5,437	1	24	1/	.4
1952	4,690	925	5,615	3	16	.1	.3

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

2/ Less than 500 thousand.

Table 22.- Poultry, all forms except baby chicks 1/: Exports by destination, imports by origin, 1948-52

Country or Area	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
			A. Exports		
Canada and Newfoundland	2/	1	2	15	7
British West Indies, Bermuda	2/	1	1	1	1
Canal Zone and Panama	1	1	1	1	1
Cuba	1	1	1	1	1
Mexico	2/	2/	2/	1	2
Netherlands Antilles	---	1	1	1	1
Venezuela	3	5	6	4	1
Other Western Hemisphere	1	2/	2/	2/	2/
Western Europe	2	2/	2/	2/	1
Far East 3/	1	1	1	1	1
Other	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Total	9	11	13	25	16
			B. Imports		
Canada	41	17	5	2/	3
Other	2	1	2/	2/	2/
Total	43	18	5	1	3

1/ Converted to New York dressed (blood and feathers off) equivalent weights.

2/ Less than 500 thousand pounds.

3/ Phillipine Republic, Japan, Hong Kong, China, Thailand (Siam), Indonesia.

Note: A record of exports of baby chicks was not kept until 1952, in which year 12 million were exported.

Table 23.- Digest of effective tariff rates upon selected egg and poultry products for import into the U. S., as of April 1953

Commodity	Rate
Eggs in the shell	
Eggs of chickens	3½ cents per dozen
Other	10 cents per dozen
Egg products	
Dried	27 cents per pound
Frozen or otherwise prepared	11 cents per pound
Live birds	
Chicks	2 cents each
Chickens, ducks, geese, guineas and turkeys	2 cents per pound
Live birds not specifically provided for:	
Valued at not over $5	25 cents each
Valued at over $5	10% ad valorem
Slaughtered birds	
Undrawn 1/: fresh, chilled, or frozen	
Chickens, ducks, geese, guineas	3 cents per pound
Turkeys	10 cents per pound
Other	2½ cents per pound
Prepared or preserved	
Drawn chickens 1/ but not cooked or divided into portions	5 cents per pound
Other	10 cents per pound

1/ Drawn and undrawn are terms which more or less correspond to the customs descriptions specified for these categories.

Source: United States Import Duties, 1952. There have been no changes in the listed poultry items since 1952.

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